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AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

A complete listing of all claims is presented below.

1. (Previously presented) A multi-zonal monofocal ophthalmic lens comprising:
a plurality of zones, including:
 - an inner zone having a first optical power;
 - an intermediate zone surrounding the inner zone and having a second optical power that is different from the first power by a magnitude that is less than at least about 0.75 Diopter; and
 - an outer zone surrounding the intermediate zone having a third optical power different from the second optical power;

the plurality of zones all disposed such that all light entering the inner zone, the intermediate zone, and the outer zone of the monofocal ophthalmic lens from a distant point source is focused to substantially a single point.
2. (Previously presented) The multi-zonal monofocal ophthalmic lens of claim 1, wherein, the third optical power is equal to the first optical power.
3. (Previously presented) The multi-zonal monofocal ophthalmic lens of claim 1, wherein the second power differs from the first power by a magnitude that is less than or equal to about 0.65 Diopter.
4. (Previously presented) The multi-zonal monofocal ophthalmic lens of claim 1, wherein the inner zone comprises a spherical surface and the intermediate zone comprises an aspherical surface.
5. (Previously presented) The multi-zonal monofocal ophthalmic lens of claim 1, further comprising:
an outer zone surrounding the intermediate zone and having a third power wherein the second power differs from both the first and third powers by a magnitude that is less than or equal to at least about 0.75 Diopter.
6. (Previously presented) The multi-zonal monofocal ophthalmic lens of claim 5, wherein the second power differs from both the first and third powers by a magnitude that is less than or equal to about 0.65 Diopter.

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7. (Previously presented) The multi-zonal monofocal ophthalmic lens of claim 5, wherein the inner zone comprises a spherical surface and the intermediate zone comprises an aspherical surface.

8. (Previously presented) The multi-zonal monofocal ophthalmic lens of claim 7, wherein the outer zone comprises an aspherical surface.

9. (Previously presented) The multi-zonal monofocal ophthalmic lens of claim 1, further comprising:

multiple outer zones surrounding the intermediate zone, wherein each zone in the lens has a power that differs from the power of the adjacent zone(s) by a magnitude that is less than or equal to at least about 0.75 Diopter.

10. (Previously presented) The multi-zonal monofocal ophthalmic lens of claim 9, wherein there are between 3 and 7 total zones.

11. (Previously presented) The multi-zonal monofocal ophthalmic lens of claim 1, wherein the ophthalmic lens is an intraocular lens and includes haptics.

12. (Previously presented) A multi-zonal monofocal intraocular lens having an optic with a plurality of discrete concentric optical zones centered on the optical axis, the zones adapted to focus incoming light rays to form an image from an object, comprising:

an inner zone overlapping the optical axis of the lens for producing an image when the intraocular lens is centered on the optical axis of the human eye; and
a first surrounding zone concentric about the inner zone and adapted to compensate for optical aberrations in the image resulting from implanted intraocular lens decentration of greater than at least about 0.1 mm;

the inner zone and the first zone disposed such that all light entering the inner zone and the first surrounding zone of the monofocal ophthalmic lens from a distant point source is focused to substantially a single point.

13. (Original) The multi-zonal monofocal intraocular lens of claim 12, wherein the first surrounding zone compensates for optical aberrations in the image resulting from implanted intraocular lens decentration of greater than about 0.4 mm.

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14. (Original) The multi-zonal monofocal intraocular lens of claim 12, wherein the first surrounding zone compensates for optical aberrations in the image resulting from implanted intraocular lens decentration of greater than about 0.5 mm.
15. (Original) The multi-zonal monofocal intraocular lens of claim 12, wherein the first surrounding zone also compensates for optical aberrations in the image resulting from implanted intraocular lens tilt of greater than at least about 1 degree.
16. (Original) The multi-zonal monofocal intraocular lens of claim 12, wherein the first surrounding zone also compensates for optical aberrations in the image resulting from implanted intraocular lens tilt of greater than at least about 5 degrees.
17. (Original) The multi-zonal monofocal intraocular lens of claim 12, wherein the first surrounding zone also compensates for optical aberrations in the image resulting from implanted intraocular lens tilt of greater than at least about 10 degrees.
18. (Original) The multi-zonal monofocal intraocular lens of claim 12, wherein the power of the first surrounding zone differs from the power of the inner zone by a magnitude that is less than or equal to or least about 0.75 Diopter.
19. (Original) The multi-zonal monofocal intraocular lens of claim 12, wherein the inner zone comprises a spherical surface and the first surrounding zone comprises an aspherical surface.
20. (Original) The multi-zonal monofocal intraocular lens of claim 12, further comprising:
at least one other zone outside of the first surrounding zone, wherein each zone in the lens has
a power that differs from the power of any other zone by a magnitude that is less than or
equal to at least about 0.75 Diopter.
21. (Original) The multi-zonal monofocal intraocular lens of claim 20, wherein there are between
3 and 7 total zones.
22. (Previously presented) A method of designing a multi-zonal monofocal ophthalmic lens,
comprising:
providing an optical model of the human eye;
providing an optical model of a lens comprising an inner zone, an intermediate zone, an outer
zone, and zonal design parameters, the inner zone, the intermediate zone, and the outer
zone disposed such that all light entering the inner zone, the intermediate zone, and the

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outer zone of the monofocal ophthalmic lens from a distant point source is focused to substantially a single point.; and

adjusting the zonal design parameters based on an image output parameter for one or more non-optimal states of the lens.

23. (Original) A method as in claim 22, further including testing the intraocular lens over a plurality of corneal surface variations and dispositions of optical elements in the eye's optical system using tolerance analyzing techniques.

24. (Original) A method as in claim 22, further comprising repeating at least a portion of the method to modify zonal parameters and achieve a better average optical performance.

25. (Previously presented) A multi-zonal monofocal ophthalmic lens comprising:
a plurality of zones, including:

an inner zone having a first optical power;

an intermediate zone surrounding the inner zone and having a second optical power that is different from the first power by a magnitude that is less than at least about 0.75 Diopter; and

an outer zone surrounding the intermediate zone having a third optical power different from the second optical power;

the plurality of zones disposed such that all light from a distant point source entering the inner zone, the intermediate zone, and the outer zone of the lens substantially fall within the range of the depth-of-focus of a spherical lens having an equivalent focal length.

26. (Previously presented) The multi-zonal monofocal intraocular lens of claim 25, wherein the inner zone, the intermediate zone, and the outer zone of the monofocal ophthalmic lens each have a relative refractive power, the relative refractive powers being within the range of the depth-of-focus of a spherical monofocal intraocular lens.

27. (Previously presented) A multi-zonal monofocal intraocular lens having an optic with a plurality of discrete concentric optical zones centered on the optical axis, the zones adapted to focus incoming light rays to form an image from an object, comprising:

an inner zone overlapping the optical axis of the lens for producing an image when the intraocular lens is centered on the optical axis of the human eye; and

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a first surrounding zone concentric about the inner zone and adapted to compensate for optical aberrations in the image resulting from implanted intraocular lens decentration of greater than at least about 0.1 mm.

28. (Previously presented) The multi-zonal monofocal intraocular lens of claim 27, wherein the first surrounding zone compensates for optical aberrations in the image resulting from implanted intraocular lens decentration of greater than about 0.4 mm.

29. (Previously presented) The multi-zonal monofocal intraocular lens of claim 27, wherein the first surrounding zone also compensates for optical aberrations in the image resulting from implanted intraocular lens tilt of greater than at least about 1 degree.

30. (Previously presented) The multi-zonal monofocal intraocular lens of claim 27, wherein the first surrounding zone also compensates for optical aberrations in the image resulting from implanted intraocular lens tilt of greater than at least about 5 degrees.

31. (Previously presented) The multi-zonal monofocal intraocular lens of claim 27, wherein the inner zone comprises a spherical surface and the first surrounding zone comprises an aspherical surface.